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If Bryan continues his tactics at Baltimore, the first thing he knows he will play himself out.

The National Democratic convention abolished the unit rule, but that had nothing to do with New York.

A Southern contemporary wants to know what Ben Lindsey wants in Baltimore, after his Republican antics in Chicago. Perhaps to give soothing syrup to unruly boys.

Will the final vote of New York for Wilson taint his candidacy in Bryan's view, as he claimed the New York support tainted the candidacy of Champ Clark? If not, why not?

It is reported that at a rare-book sale recently, Mme. de Pompadour's prayer book brought \$8000. But if it doesn't do the purchaser more good than it did the Madame, he has wasted his money.

The idea of getting Mr. Carnegie to attend the Transmississippi Congress or the Irrigation Congress in this city is a happy one. If he can be induced to come, that would be a great attraction in itself.

"If there is any high school that hasn't graduated the largest class in its history this year, we have failed to notice it," says the Boston Globe. And isn't that almost the finest happening of the year?

Richard Harding Davis loses no time. His wife got a divorce from him last month, and now his engagement to an actress is announced. But it can be said for him that he was not the one that galloped under the matrimonial yoke.

A Professor Zuehlke says that he doesn't see any prospect of a National religion in this country. Thank Heaven, no! But how does a man with a stupidity like that come to be a professor? Is it dancing or horse-doctoring that he professes?

The Roosevelt Progressives in Connecticut are about to start a newspaper organ. Thus do they invite condign punishment upon their pocketbooks. We could wish the Roosevelt Progressive cause no worse move than the starting of newspaper organs.

The House committee which is investigating Judge Hanford because he annulled the naturalization of one Olsson because it had been obtained by perjury and fraud, could no doubt obtain from Olsson himself some valuable testimony on the point of his devotion to the principles of the Constitution. Why not examine him?

That was a horrible accident which destroyed the dirigible balloon Akorn and killed her crew. It was the balloon which had been built to cross the Atlantic; but this accident demonstrates that the dependability of airships must be more thoroughly established before even a thought of ocean passage can be indulged in.

A huge discovery of iron ore is reported as just made in the province of Coquimbo, Chile, which is said to show 200,000,000 tons of ore. Thus are the pessimistic fears of the scientists that mankind is using up the resources of the earth too rapidly, put to rout. Besides, here's Utah, with more iron ore than any other State or country.

A curious statement comes from Virginia to the effect that though Ryan's name was on the ballot a candidate for delegate, no one thought of his being the great New York financier. That sort of thing will happen, though, and the people are none the wiser. Probably few Virginians would think of the New York Ryan having any claims to represent Virginia anywhere.

N. Y. Tribune: "Mr. Roosevelt's statement published yesterday morning, 'It is anything to beat me, and I am going to fight it out to the end,' frankly puts his candidacy on the purely personal basis where it has all the time belonged. Mr. Roosevelt in effect declares that he himself is the issue, that of the whole American people all who do not favor him are in an 'anything-to-beat-me' conspiracy, and that it is his duty to defeat them by securing an election for a third term, regardless of

any other candidate who might have been or may now be put forward."

WILSON IS NOMINATED.

The long deadlock in the Baltimore convention was finally broken yesterday by the nomination of Governor Wilson to be President. This will be accepted generally as a progressive victory over what Bryan calls the reactionaries or stand-patters; and yet it is not easy to see why Mr. Wilson should be called a progressive. It is true that he has built up a machine for himself in New Jersey which smashed the old Democratic machine there and retired the old Democratic leaders; but so far as Wilson himself is concerned, there is no particular evidence of progression in anything that he has done or said, that is at all convincing. He has spent the most of his life as instructor and college magnate, teaching the very things that are now denounced as stand-pat and reactionary. It was only when he cut loose from his college career, and took back, apparently for political purposes only, the teachings of a lifetime, that he could by any construction of language be held to be a progressive; and the sincerity of the change is, as New York pointed out, open to question; so that Mr. Wilson is really an untried experiment, a man who has never been put to the proof. As a politician he is in his views in direct opposition to his long promulgated views as a schoolman.

This will make toward weakness for him as a Presidential candidate.

His denunciations also of foreign immigration, especially that from Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, and Poland, where he assailed such immigrants as inferior even to the Chinese, will be used against him at the polls. There are these elements of weakness, therefore, in his candidacy, and doubtless others will be discovered as the campaign proceeds.

We consider therefore, that the nomination of Mr. Wilson is as favorable a one for President Taft as the Democrats could have made.

The convention was in a large degree dominated by Mr. Bryan, and this will not tend to strengthen its work. Undoubtedly Bryan has made himself extremely offensive to large numbers of Democrats. He has been even worse as a marplot (as a New York delegate called him, and as Uncle Jesse Knight and other Democrats in Utah endorse,) than Roosevelt was in Chicago, with greater power of mischief; for Roosevelt was in Chicago openly and avowedly working for himself, while Bryan in Baltimore was paying off his revenge, while professedly working for a principle.

The two conventions, that at Chicago and that at Baltimore, were much alike in their tumultuous ebullitions, and in the hatreds that they developed. It is likely, however, that the hatreds developed in Baltimore will have less effect upon the Democratic party, than the hatreds developed in Chicago will have upon the Republican party; for we see nothing incurable in the Baltimore antagonisms, while it is evident that an impassable gulf has been opened among the Republicans by the proceedings in Chicago.

So far as it appears there is no reason why all the factions represented in Baltimore convention cannot get together in the support of Mr. Wilson. It is probable, however, that New York will not support him with the heartiness that might be desired, and many defections among the Tammanyites are to be expected. All in all, however, we do not see how the Baltimore convention could have done better than to nominate Mr. Wilson, although his points of weakness are manifest.

PRELIMINARIES FOR STATE FAIR.

We note that the officers and managers of the Utah State Fair are thus early beginning preparations to make that fair the best ever held so far in Utah. All indications are that the year will be fruitful, agriculturally and horticulturally, and in the growing of livestock. Utah should be, and we believe is, on the upgrade all the time, in the matter of improving its livestock and its agricultural and fruit-raising interests generally. This being the case, we should have increasingly good State Fairs every year, and we believe that the Fair of next fall, will eclipse anything ever held in this State heretofore.

The officers of the State Fair are diligent and enterprising, and they are doing good work all the time. We trust that their efforts will be seconded by all interests in Utah, the mining interests included, so that the Fair will be all that it should be.

One great addition to the big features of the Fair this year will be the fact that the Irrigation Congress will be held in this city at the same time that the Fair is on. This will give an element of high importance and great interest to the Fair itself. It is most appropriate that the Irrigation Congress should thus cooperate with the Fair, because without irrigation our Fair would be small indeed. Irrigation is the life and strength of all forms of our agricultural products, and it is therefore of prime importance to the State at large, and to all industries therein. It is a fortunate conjunction that the Irrigation Congress should be held here at the time of the State Fair, and it is an important anniversary of the Congress also, since that Congress originated in this city twenty years ago.

The State Fair grounds are ample to show everything that can be produced in Utah, in the finest possible manner, and to afford ample room also for speeding in horse races. The improvement of the ground year by year by the State Fair Association is important, and something good is added every year.

A feature of the Fair that has not been carried to the competitive extent

it should be, but which the Fair officials are endeavoring to bring about more practically than heretofore, is competition between the counties in their exhibits at the State Fair. If we could have genuine, earnest competition between the counties in their exhibits, including agricultural, horticultural, livestock, and mineral production, there would be an opportunity for comparison that would be highly instructive and valuable. Such competition would also insure that the best of the production of all kinds in the State in every county and in every product would be on exhibit. We trust that the State Fair managers will be insistent in urging the counties to come forward with county exhibits, so that the utmost that they all can do will be on sight and in comparison at the coming State Fair, and increasingly so in every annual State Fair that we are to have in successive years.

STRAWBERRY TUNNEL.

The completion of the Strawberry Tunnel is well worthy of celebration, and the celebration is a preliminary recognition of the triumph of the Reclamation Service, is due and well had; but the real celebration will come when the water is turned loose and brought from the other side of the range to this side, to irrigate the fertile lands in and about Spanish Fork and Springville.

The work is not comparable in magnitude with the great Gunnison tunnel, in Colorado; with the Carson-Truckee project in Nevada, or with the big Salt River dam in Arizona; but it is an important work, nevertheless, and it has taken a good while to open this tunnel through the range. The water coming through it will irrigate about 70,000 acres of new land on the benches about Spanish Fork and Springville, and will be a most welcome and important reinforcement to the cultivated lands of Utah.

The Government Reclamation Service offered large work in Utah, but there was little enthusiasm for it here, and in Salt Lake county there was an opposition which prevented the adoption of the plans of the service, which would have made Utah lake a great reservoir for watering lands in this county and also for Tooele and Davis counties. The five canal companies of this county could not agree, and the Government could not proceed without that agreement, lest vested rights be disturbed. So the big reclamation plan of all was defeated.

It is a pity that this big idea of utilizing Utah lake could not have been productive, for it would have increased the amount of tilled land of this county, and in Tooele and Davis by a large percentage; but the new project which contemplates taking water out of the Weber high up, and bringing it into this valley by means of the Provo river, will to some extent repair the great mistake made when the Salt Lake county canal companies rejected the Government's proposal.

The Strawberry Valley project is in its way unique. It brings water from one side of the main range of mountains, to the other. No other project does this. The Colorado project goes through a lateral ridge, that is all. It does not cut through the main ridge; the Strawberry Valley project does. It is therefore alone in its class, and it will be vastly beneficial to the agricultural interests of Utah county, and of the State at large.

It is assured in advance, also, that the Government will get back the money which it has expended, because the land to be brought under tillage by this tunnel is valuable enough, and its products will be profitable enough, so that the farmers using the water that is brought will be amply able to make the yearly payments required by the law.

RECALL BY BUREAUCRACY.

We hear a great deal in these times about the desirability of the independence of the judiciary, and the peril of any interference with judicial decisions, lest the rights of the people fall into decay, and become irretrievably injured.

The recall of judicial decisions is, strenuously resisted, and President Taft has emphatically pronounced against any assault upon the judiciary and against the recall of judges or of their decisions.

And yet we see all this pleading in favor of the independence of the judiciary, and against the recall of judicial decisions blown away at a breath at the initiative of a Department in Washington and recall by bureaucracy instead of by popular vote put into effect. Bureaucracy has its triumph in the initiative of the Department of Justice against a court by way of recall of a decision, and President Taft is overridden completely also when Attorney General Wickersham decides to move against and recall, if possible, a decision given by Judge Hanford of Seattle, annulling a naturalization that was obtained by perjury and fraud.

Judge Hanford annulled the naturalization papers of one Olsson, who, the Judge became satisfied, had sworn falsely to obtain his naturalization. An outcry was raised in many quarters against Judge Hanford by reason of that annulment, the claim being that he had annulled the naturalization because Olsson was a Socialist, which was not true. And now we see the pitiable spectacle of the publication of a report of a "detective," who, it seems has been shadowing Judge Hanford to see whether he takes a drink once in while or not. According to his report, Judge Hanford does take a drink when he feels like it, and even takes more than one as he strolls about the streets. All this miserable espionage is pitiable and disgusting in the extreme, and it cannot but cause a revulsion of feeling and deep disgust in the popular mind, first, in the procedure of Attor-

ney General Wickersham in undertaking to recall Judge Hanford's decision in this case, and, second, in the petty and miserable means adopted in the furtherance of that recall. It surely is time for President Taft to interfere in behalf of his own consistency, and call a halt upon the whole of this despicable business.

APPROPRIATION BY RESOLUTION.

The two houses of Congress have united in passing a joint resolution extending the appropriations of last year through the month of July, therefore the public work can go on in all its departments and phases just as usual, although for at least part of one day, they had to run without the authority of law, and indeed in direct contravention of the requirements of the statutes but this will be overlooked because of the necessity of the case, and because it was Congress that was at fault, and not the departments themselves.

It has been very seldom in the history of the government that the extension of appropriation by resolution has been required. This is not unprecedented, however, and the government will be put to no special inconvenience, because of course the resolution covers any defect caused by the dereliction of the law-making body. It is, however, a poor way to do business. There has been ample time, since last December for Congress to agree on the appropriation bills, and they should have been agreed upon long ago.

At the short session, which will begin next December, all the appropriation bills will have to be passed within three months, that is, the term of Congress will end on the 4th of March, and its business will all have to be done by that time, and all the appropriation bills will undoubtedly be passed within that time. But if they can be passed next winter, as they have been at the short session of Congress almost every winter, within the three months, it seems ridiculous to say that Congress was unable to get them in shape to pass them in six months this year.

The whole action of Congress during its present session has been political, technical, and foolish, so far as the appropriation bills are concerned. They have been put over from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month, in order that one house or the other might play politics, and get some supposed advantage, or a gain that would help in the Presidential election. But if the people would plainly indicate to those who thus neglect the public business for partisan advantage that they would be held responsible at the polls for that sort of action, there would be less of it.

It was feared for a time that Congress would not be able to get a quorum in both houses in time to pass even this joint resolution continuing the appropriations, but the matter was so serious that the members saw the necessity of getting together, yet it was under a sort of compulsion that they assembled and acted. It is a poor way to do public business, however, and the people will not fail to record an unofficial vote of censure against those responsible for that sort of bad work.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Mr. Walter Wigdill, writing in The Independent, explains the revolt in Cuba as the rising of the negroes as a race against the wrongs inflicted against them by the Gomez government.

The special interest to Americans in his article, however, is his exposition of the evident ill will of Gomez and his government towards Americans.

The corruption of President Gomez, and his administration is fully dwelt upon and the injustice of the legislation known as the "port bill" relating to Havana, which it is expected will result in burdens upon commerce amounting to \$36,000,000 yearly, by reason of the extortions, grafts and general rascalities of the Gomez administration, all are fully set forth. The writer says: "The Americans and most of the foreigners lean toward annexation [to the United States] because they have been held up and sand-bagged so often under Gomez, that they would rather take a chance under another fiasco similar to the second intervention, than under Gomez, or some one else equally bad."

This coldness toward Americans was manifested officially in the most discourteous form when Secretary Knox visited Cuba on his recent "swing around the circle" of the Central American countries, and to Venezuela, Hayti and Cuba. A writer who accompanied Secretary Knox on that trip gives in the World's Work an account of the non-reception of Secretary Knox in Havana, in the following words:

Mr. William Bayard Hale, who accompanied Secretary Knox's party to Central America, says that the only cold reception the envoy received was at Havana. This was the more noticeable because the welcomes extended in El Salvador and Venezuela, and in the places most recently visited before the landing in Cuba, had been so lavishly embroidered with Latin politenesses. At Havana, however, the American minister, the mayor and the chief of police, and a sub-official of the Cuban state department came aboard, but not a member of the Cavalieria wharf, there was no band, no soldiers, not even police, not a committee or a single member of a committee, not a soul. We scrambled into automobiles, while curious longshoremen, idlers, and a few photographers, looked on. Then we went to the hotel which had been set aside for us through a couple of miles of streets, including the Prado, and not a single American flag was to be seen.

There appears to be no doubt of the vindictive feeling of the Gomez government toward the Americans. The swift and emphatic protest that Gomez made to President Taft against intervention was the outcry of fear made by a robber, who hated to have his robbery disclosed to the world, and who was willing to take a chance even on the annihilation of his own government rather than have the facts revealed, as they undoubtedly would have been, through American intervention and the report of what America found in Cuba in that intervention.

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